Part Davis is situated near the Limpis Creek, in to midst of the elicest scenery of Limpia Canon of de Berra D'abele, or Devil's Mountains. Its e'eva-Bos above the sea is 4 500 feet; and the monetainwhich completely surround it on three sides, tower 500 # 600 feet above the parade ground. The improvesente excel any of the poets I have previously deuribed, excepting those at Fort Clark. This is the brgest station on the frontier, and there are, of course, pere buildings than at the posts which are occupied by only two companies. Our stay was very brief, but I was crabled to walk over the grounds, and make a carery examination of its conciton. The buildings are like the other posts, a single story in hight, and ensympted similarly. I noticed, however, that the efficers generally had separate quarters in houses by Bemelves; and the married soldiers, also, had a diswist set spart for them, where they could put up chise, and enjoy all the privacy of a home. Both gram and wood are very scarce in the vicinity. The was in'ormed. There are a few cott in-wood trees skirting the Limpia, but the man dependence for eiteer fael or tim er is the oak, a supply of which is hauled seven miles from the Fort. A saw-mill of fourteen horse power supplies the post with sawed lamber of any required thickness. The post is commanded by Col. Sewell of the Sch Infantry. All supplies of grain and provisions are obtained either from El Paso or San Astonio. The prices of provisions at the settlers' stores are alarmingly high, but no more than the distance from the market will warrant. We obtained supplies of vegetables for our table from the garden attached to the Fort, and for several days lived like

episures on the anwonted juxuries. FROM THE FORT TO THE RIO GRANDE. Immediately after leaving the Fort the country entirely changes. Instead of the tortuous road winding slowly through high mountains and over rocky beds of a creek, it travenes an open country, and though mountains skirt the landscape on either side, the immediate vicinity of the read may be described as either hvel or slightly rolling prairie land. Half a mile from the Fort the wagon road connectry with the Rio Grande at Presidio del Norte connects with the road over which our course lay. I had remained behind with a friend while to e train moved on, and had a very cold and disagreeable ride before overtaking it with a fierce head wine full in my face all the way. A praine dog town skirts the road on both sides for over twenty miles, and the diminutive inhabitants of the populous city occasionally backed at us as we rode along. Their bark is very much like the squeaking nose made by the ministure puppets of the canine species in toy shops when the platform on which they stand is squeezed. We occasionally saw small brown owls in their vicinity, with which they seemed to be exbellent terms. We have made several ineff-ctual efforts to shoot one of these dogs, but as they almost invariably sit at the mouth of their holes when visible, it is probable they always fall into them when wounded.

The seezery for twenty-five or thirty miles after leaving the Fort was beaut ful. Part of it we passed in the night while on forced marches for water. Scrab live oak trees grow in abundance, and, combined with the mountain scenery, presented many beautiful views. WATER AND TIMBER.

The first water we reached was Barrel Spring, 25 miles from Fort Davis. This spring derives its name from a very trivial circumstance, being nothing else than the p ac ng of a barrel in the ground for the waters of the spring to collect in. Soon after leaving this spot timber became scarce, and from Dead Man's Hole, 14 miles westward, to the Rio Grande, searchly a tree of any description is found. Wood is very scarce, and had it not been for the dried stake of various plants, which are only availab e at this season of the year, we should have been greatly straitened for

Deadman's Hole, to which I have alluded, is spring in the canon of a mountain, not more than 36 miles from the Fort. Several years ago a dead man, of wiem nothing was known probably a victim of the lecians, was found in the bole. From this sad event the spring has derived its name. Tall, jagged rocks bwered above he hole, around which bovered a large Sock of quais. There are but two other water stations a the dreary route, neither of which are worth describing, being merely boles cut in the ground for the seems ulation of water from the rain, and possessing meither beauty nor interest.

WILD ANIMALS AND GAME.

We saw several large berds of antelops as we pass but it is customary to have a bell-man with every herd of mules, who become familiar with the music of its datter, and keep together. This annoying accompanieven sometimes before we have noticed it, and we searcely deem it prudent to leave the train unprotected while we follow in pursuit. Thus it has happened that we have bad little game excepting fowls shot when in We have had several noctureal visits from molves, who night'y prow'ed round the camp, but sever at noyed us with howlings or thefts. In places the road was litterally covered for miles with fortprints of birds and bessts. We distinguished those of the wolf, deer, antelope, prairie rat, quall and buzzard, let others we could not tell what had made. Flocks d buzzards are always hovering over the camp when we depart, ready to fall upon the waste food lying

MEETING THE STAGE.

Three times since we started from San Antonio have we met the semi-monthly stage plying between that city and Ei Paso, and an equal number of times have we been pessed by the upward-bound mail. It is only fiteen mouths since the first through mail by this route from San Antonio to San Diego, California, was sent ever the line. There is a regular stage coach, with driver, menuted guards and extra mules for changing frequently. Passengers are carried for very remaners tive prices, and freight, together with extra baggage, is taken through at one dollar per pound. Congress has made liberal appropriations for the expense of carrying the mail over this route, and the enterprise has met with complete success. The time made averages My miles per day, a much pleasanter method of baveling than the slow plodding pace of an emigrant train. As all who travel over the road will meet or be trertaken by the mail four times every month, it affords an opportunity of transmitting letters or mesages to friends, eitner before or behind them.

STANDING GUARD. Our encampment is guarded nightly, four of the party being selected in rotation for each night. When the weather is pleasant, there is no portion of the du-See which devolve upon me performed with greater Williegness. In the still solemn shades of night, not a creature stirring about the camp, the distant herd, attended by their drivers, quistly feeding, and with hought to interrupt the meditations of the spirit, the time elapses almost unconsciously. The clear sky and the atmosphere of this clime so different from the denre serial fluid through which dwellers in cities are Post to view the heavens, render the stars far brighter than at my northern home; and I have gazed earapfured on the beauties of the southern sky, when the departed sun has given way to the vast unnumbered worlds of space. We see few or none that are invisible ten degrees north, but the purity of the atmosphere, combined with my present mode of life in the open sir, which causes a more intimate knowledge of the work of nature, has led me to devote more attention to the beauties of the beavens than I ever found leisure for before. I well recallect the first night that I thus watched. It was on the 26th of August, over two months ago, ere the midsummer's heat had yielded to chill Autumn's blasts. The full moon was shining brightly down, rendering the scene highly pictoresque to a romantic mind. Our wagons were arranged as usual into a circular corral or pen, beseath which my comrades and the drivers were theeping. At a short distance our mules and horses were hebbled, watched by their herders. Several

trains were encamped near us, but, to all appearances, I was the only seel awake. I k-pt my watch solitary and alone till bright Aurora timed the eastern sky, joying the tranquility of the scene, and massag on to relities of the past and the hopes for the future. I was within fifty miles of the coast then, but now, in the heart of the Indian country, the same glorious orbs kept their watch with me. The Phades and Hizdes, sisters reven in each group, closely followed by the glorious constellation Orion, rise ab ut i o'cack, and pursue their course through the horizon, while the Great and Little Bear revolve always above the borizon, and bright Strine, shining with the lu-ter of a preset in the south-east, together with someron groups and con-tellations waten the geography of tee beavens depicts, all claim our admiration. Nor has my attention been without reward, for my watch being out of repair. I have learned to judge of the lapse of time by watching their course through the heavens, Such is one of the great advantages of travel. Denied the system and regularity which characterize every thing at home, we learn to depend on ourselves to greater extent, and to compensate by our own observation or ingenuity for the want of things which we have hitherto recknied among the indepensable accessores to happiness and condort.

Found no mosquit trees after leaving Fort Davis entil within twenty miles of the Rio Grande. Cat's claw, cactus, and the Spanish bayenet were the only shrubs. The tree cactus, as I have called it, or the fouquiera of botany, is to me the most beant ful and most interesting of the eactns facily. It shoots forth from the ground as a single trunk or stem, which throws off branches from the very base, and these, in turt, baving their minor branches, a tree of consider able dimensions is formed, ranging from three to five feet in hight. We occasionally met la ge groves of them, appearing in the distance line thinkets in Winter, when destitute of leaves. Their entire surface, which in Sammer time is a bright green, is covered with innumerable thorns, and from the end of eacu hmb a yellow flower grows, from which, later in the season, comes the seed pod. The plant, I think, is an annual, existing for only one season, and growing from a seed. At all events, the most of them were drying up, withering and dying. Still it seems a very large shrub, and solid wood for a plant maturing in one seasor, and it may be several years in attaining its full perfection. The chimate seems too dry for such luxurient vegetation, but in no other way can I a count for the general decay I witnessed among the species. As it dies, the thorny bark peels off, and leaves the naked tree standing alone. The wood is filled with holes of every shape, which give it a very singular appearance.

The Spanish bayonet, as we approach a more northerly latitude, and the frosts of Automa tinge its leaver, also assumes a very singular appearance Whetrer from the devastations of fire, or some other came, this plant seemed to be almost universally dead, the dry stalks, diverted of their leaves or baye nets, and stancing forth in huge proportions. They are surmounted with a tassle or tuft very like an Is cisn's headcress. Indeed, they so resemble the haman form at times as to set at defisace the judgment and opinion of the most experienced Western men. Some of them are not less than 20 feet in hight, and 18 inches in diameter. They are light and pr by, and when perfectly dry, burn brishautly till quite con sumed It would quite astonish your readers to see a men merebing into camp with a log tricker than him self and 20 feet in length; but we found it a very light burden, and supplied our camp-fires thus for several nights.

Mesquit and grams grass were plentiful all along the road. These grasses are favorites with animals, and they will est no other kind while either of these are accessible. The latter is the larger and more autricious possessing moist and fresh appearance near the roots and in the inner part of the blade when all is appearently dead. Other kinds of grass are found all along the road, but there two varieties are althat are relied upon for grazing. Mesquit grass is short and fine cusling up in small bun hes and generally growing amid other varieties. We frequently set the prairie ou fire while enjoying our camp-fires, and so rapidly would it spread that several times it was only with extreme difficulty we could subdue it before much damage was

DESCENT INTO THE RIO GRANDE VALLEY.

In the vicinity of Eagle Springs, which appears to be the most elevated table land after leaving Fort Davis, the road gradually slopes to a lower abitude until within about cleven miles of the R.o Grande, when it leads through a mountain pass or canon. It is probably two miles long, and in places so narrow that two wagons cannot pass each other. Part of the sceeery is rocky, but not grand and imposing. This bank of the river, leads into the valley of the river at a point eighty-five miles below Et Paso. The road is story, in some places steep, and when comparatively smooth, inclining. After arriving at the western ter minus, it is still nine miles to the river. It was a cold, brust-ring morning when we emerged from this narrewesned into the broad valley of Rio del Norte. For the first time in my life, I looked upon the terri ters of neighborieg Republic of Mexico. Like tae eastern bank, the opposite shore was shut in by ct air of monn'ains, which looked bleak and desolate on such a day. I rode forward in advance of the train, urging my horse to the utmost of his strength, after a journey of two days without water, anxious to be the first to gaze upon the famous river so well known in the history of our late war with the Repubic, and in the treaties growing out of that event. But war too late to win the saurets. Never heless, I sisked the thirst of my horse in its muddy waters, and bathed my hands and face before returning to the train, which by this time had reached the camping ground. Halting one day to allow our animals to recruit, we again started, and arrived at Fort Quitman, five and a balf miles above the first encampment on Rio Grande.

FORT QUITMAN. This is a new poet, Laving only been occupied about he month, and has been established more for the suppression of thieving than for protection against In nars. It is so easy to run property over the river into foreign territory that there is great temptation to engage in the business, and if the establishment of this post will have a tendency to check the evil, it will prove a wise measure. The Fort is commanded by Capt. Arthur T. Lee, one of the most able and effie ent efficers in the service, and is garrisoned by Com-panies C and H Eighth Infantry. Both officers in tests. We and soldiers are still quartered found the men hard at work, however, some making adobe bricks some erecting houses, and some cutting lumber in the grove waich skirs the river, dressing it for fences, door-side, window-caps, and other purposes. No one appeared to be idle excepting the surgeon, who had not a solitary invalid in the hospital. The soldiers will probably be kept busy for a couple of years in completing the improvements, and when finished, in all probability or-ders will be resued to about a the post. The officers treated us with great hospitality and attention offering refreshments, extending the courtosies of the Fort, and showing us their present quarters, and the cesigns for the permanent buildings in process of erec-tion. The captain, who handles the pencil with the kill and taste of a professional artist, showed as som of his sketches of scenery from nature, among which was a drawing of Capital Mountain, which, it will be recollected, I ascended some weeks since. It was so true a copy of the picturesque peak, that I recognized it at orce, although I have seen nothing but mountain scenery since. He had several other views to at I remembered on the road, and all were beautifully

OTHER CHANGES UNDER ADVISERENT. We also learned that the proper authorities we

colored.

considering the propriety and utility of abandoning the entire chain of posts on this line, and erecting them on the northern route, or that by Delaware Creek, ford-

ing the Peace at Heres Bend Crossing, and over the astward cathe 32 parallel. This would paratarough a serile plan for over one hundred miles, with neither water per timber, and a scanty vegetation. Wash first surveyed the road through this desolate region was marked out with states, there being no landmarks; and beace it has since been known as " The Stakes Plain." Though certainly nearer than the southern route, it is scarcely probable that the change will ever be made. One of the main objects too is view in the establishment of frontier posts is the enor pragement and protection of settlers, the Fort being a nacions around which enterprising pioneers may with with the as prance of freedom from the encros ment of Indians or the depredations of gaeriline By trus encouraging the settlement of the border, the tizess are eventually able to protect themselves, Indiana retire to less seculed districts, and travelers mey journey through without danger from luraing feer. Such has a ways been the policy of our Govern mert since the establishment of the regular army, and it seems to me bardly probable that the usage of naif a century will be departed from in this instance. The routs weich my series of letters bas faintly rescribed, has been relected by the Mair Company as the best and most judicious, and certainly a better road, take it al and all, has never beer constructed. Opened originally as a military road, it has never had so ap p operat on for its in provement, and although merely wegon tra l through the witerness, never a boe of spade on its surface, excepting in digging down the banks of streems where forcing was necessary, and on one or two weep bill sides, it is a better road taken throughout then the National Road, running torough a thickly-settled portion of the Union, and kept in constant report by the tells codecree from travele s Wood and water are comparatively scarce in many parts of the road, and the latter can readily vided for by building tanks, and the form-r is not sufficiently scarce to be a serious evil. Beyond Fort Ciark the country will probably be very thinly settled for all time to come. The lane generally is not 'rice, and it does not he well for irrigation. Inceed, where would the supply of wa ter come from for irrigating purposes were the land ver so favorably situated for receiving it? Only the fert le valleye alorg the water-courses will, as a generas thing, receive the attention of those seeking homes n the West; and while Kansas, arizons and Wasnington Territories offer so much better inducemen's to settlers, few will care to make improvements in localities where they can have little society and sone of the advantages of civilized life. School-houses and churches cannot be supported in sparsely settled districts, and what intelligent family would take up its abode in a locality weere these privileges are depied The practicability of running a railway line by this route is beyond a question, but it would be a very poor inv-stment, depending, as it always must, on through travel, and having no way business. The materrals, too, for its construction must be transported from a distance, and supplies of rations for the workmer -rosmall it men the expense-could only be pro cured at enormous prices, in a manner similar to that in which the troops are supplied at the fruntier posts. More portherly roates, then, are certainly more ncicions for connecting the Pacific with the Mississippi Vaney. What the extreme southerly routes gain in mudbess of comate, and in escaping the tury of the evere show storms of the rorth, is more than counterbalanced by the inconveniences I have mentioned. FORT QUITMAN TO EL PASO.

The road through the wall-y of the Rio Grande is sandy all the way, and in places we found it almost in possible to urgeour wear ed animals forward. Deer abounded in the vicinity of the Fort, which supplied our larger with fresh ventson for the remainder of the corney. Our progress over this portion of the route was very slow; indeed, though we have been careful with our animale, in our anx cty to push on with ra pidity we rather overtasked their powers of endurance, and we were compelled to lay by for several days at the "Corn Fields," to a low them time to recruit.
The valley is uninhabited between the Fort and Birchville, a distance of 33 miles. There are two adobe and three picket mind-chinked houses in this place, all innabited by Mexican families excepting one, which is occupied by an American trader. The Corn Fields commence sixteen miles above this vallege. I was surprised to find the usual vegetation of the country about diry on this sandy road, and upon arriving at the Corp Fields, which are on the same kind of soil, but subjected to the irrigating process. I found that it was all capable, with proper treatment, of producing lexpriant crops of the staples of this country. The Corn Fields are not tenced in, but he open as the prairie. Irrigating ditches, or acquias, as they are called here, supplied with water from the river, course the mountains bordering the eastern their way to rough and afford an abundant supply of water for the crops. The ground is owned and culti vated by Mexicans; and elthough timber is pleaty, tacy prefer, after the usual custom of their country, employng herders to attend their cattle and prevent them f festroying the crops, than to erect fences Each one's possessions are bounded either by a ditch or an ele-vated ridge, thrown up for the purpose; and if any the's cattle trespass on another's field, the owner is obliged to pay the damage incurred. How such Mexiean customs are enforced in Texas I do not understand. but perhaps "moral sussion" or the "orgher las" ba ouething to do sita it. When the corn is ripe, it is gath-red and piled on the ground, the stalks remaining standing as fooder for any desiring to avail themselves of it. While the crop is being gathered in, the workmen reside temporarily in corn-talk wig warns or tents, such as it was my delight to make when a boy. The grain is composed of varies and colors like our pop-cern at the north. These corn-fields, at the time Texawas admitted into the Union, were in Mex co, but the nver, which rone through very sandy soil, is constantly changing its channel, and thus a strip several miles in width, extending perhaps thirty miles along the river, has been added to the United States. By this charge of the channel, several Mexican towns have come under tre jurisdiction of the State of Texas. Of these, San Eleazario is the largest, and was the old Presidio, or military post, on the frontier. It contains many respectable Spanish families, and some few Americass. The precidio is still etanding, but in a rouped state. The distance of San Eleazario from El Paso is twenty-five miles, in going which we passed the owns of Secorro and Islata, places of no importance and atte beauty. The channel of the river is not over 100 yards wide, and when the mighty freshets occur, caused by the melting of the snows in the Rocky Mountairs, it overflows its banks, inundates the valley, and the rush of waters finds an outlet torough the former bees of the river, and through gullies formed by the impetuous current. At such times the strip of land on which there towns and irrigated fields are si usted would become a temporary island, and some writers and travelers have thus been deceived into the opinis that it was really an extensive permanent island in the river. All the way up the valley I noticed deep gulher, evidently made by the treshets of the river, some of which were at least twenty feet in depth, and which at times intruded on the public highway. It is said but the cruzers of Mexico residing on the Rio Grande have in some places assisted the action of the curren n cranging the course of the river, in order to get on he Texas side, preferring to be under the domin Uncle Sam" to that of their own government.

The Rio Grand is a muddy, rapid stream, lined in his section with cotton-wood tup, and though not frep, excepting in places where the current is oceracted within a very narrow space, is dangerous to ord on account of the quicksand in the bottom. The ct annel is constantly changing, and wagons even at the regular force sometimes sink so deeply in the sand that they are extricated with difficulty, and not unfrequently lost altogether. I have several times found my horse had sunk a foot in depth while drinking by

The Treasury receipts last week were \$920,000. The amount subject to draft is nearly \$7,000,000.

NEBRASKA.

ce of The H. Y. Tribune. OMAHA CITY, N. T., May 2, 1859. The public lands in this Territory to be brought into market in July, August and September next, as specified in the President's proclamation, embrace 250 townships and fractional townships, making an aggregate of nearly 5,000,000 of acres. Supposing one half of these lands to be already secured by preemptors, there will remain over 2,000,000 of acres to pass mainly into the hands of speculators, who will neither reside upon nor improve their purchases, but depend upon making their profits out of the increased value which will be given to their lands by the toils and privations of the hardy settlers who open up farms around them, and attract business and settlement to the region. Had Grow's bill and the Homestead (for both measures are needed) been enacted as laws at the late session of Congress, these lands would have remained open to settlement by those who would have cultivated and made homes upon them; but now they are destined to pass into the hands of non-reside t specu ators, to be a perpetual draw-back upon our progress and settlement, as has been

the care is a large portion of Iowa and other parts of the West.

The course of the Administration with regard to the lands of this Territory has borne heavily upon the settlers. Last year notwithstanding the de-depressed state of sflairs, and when preemptors were but ill-prepared to pay for their lands, the President's proclamation was issued for a public sale in September, and precaptors were notified to pay up or forfeit their cloims. Meetings were held all over the Territory, asking for a postponement; but time rolled on, and there came no encouragement that the sale would be put off. Every exertion was made by the settlers to scrape together the amount necessary to buy their sands—many depriving themselves almost of the necessaries of life to secure their home from the grasp of speculators, while others were compelled to borrow the means from money jobbers, at from forty to sixty per cent, and mortgage their land as security, with but little chance of being able to redeem it at the end of the year. Some, even, who thought the latter prospect hopeless, determined to risk all, and allow their claims to go to sale rather than that they should use their right of preemption under such cheerless circumstances. After all these herd-hips—after all had paid who could in any way do so, then, and not till then, on the day before that fixed for the opening of the sale, was the post-potement announced. Many who then "entered on time" have forteited their lands, whereas, had the postponement been announced in time, they would have been enabled still to retain them. This year, the hardship will not be so great, as the number of the hardship will not be so great, as the number of settlers who have not "proved up" is, of course, but small, compared with those who were in the same situation last year; but the permanent effect of the sale will be the same as it would have been then—to pass the large body of lands into the hands of speculators, to the exclusion, hereafter, of set-tlers, unless the latter purchase of second hands,

And at an advanced price.

An) expectations of a large amount of revenue to the Government from the public sales, are likely to be disappointed. The low rate at which land warrants have been selling for a year past and the great numbers of them not yet located, must make it mutually to the interest of buyers to have the sale go by default, and immediately afterward proceed to enter with warrants, instead of paying cash, as they must do if they bid off at the sale. The interest will undoubtedly oring about such a combination as to make it likely that but few bids will be made; and the resul; will be that, instead of cash, the Government will receive its pay prin

cipelly in warrants.

To those who wish to settle in the West, our besutiful and fertile prairies offer great inducements; and this year will be a particularly favor. ble time for those coming with some means. lane sales will afford opportunities of purchasing unimproved lands at Government price, while the rush to the gold mines is taking off many who have preëmpted and improved valuable claims, which can now be bought at very low figures. And the same cause which makes the price of the farm low, is tending to increase the value of its productions and the demand for them, namely, the emigration to the gold region. For the thousands who are now werding their way thitter, and the thousands yet to come, if the affair is no bubble, must obtain the support principally from the Missouri Valley-and sence farming in this region cannot fail to be profit-

A case of great bardship, resulting from misplaced confidence in a near relative, has come to my knowledge, the sufferer in which was formerly an active land reformer in New-York He was induced by the statements of his relative to send him a land warrant and a considerable future home upon the farm so purchased; but, after his arrival here, he found that his relative Messes. Smith and Sickles's had the title to the land made to himself, and on various pretexts he has since refused to make it over to the rightful owner, who is thus deprived of all his means and left broken-down and dispirited, far from his former friends, and within reach of no avocation suited to his habits. He took part in the Industrial Congress, organized some years ago, and has done much by his writings to attract the public attention to land reform and

kindred subjects.

Our city is alive with the bustle and business in cident to the outfitting and starting of emigrant trains to the gold mines. Hundreds of them are camped about the suburbs, waiting for the grass to spring up sufficiently for the subsistence of stock: but train after train is started daily, and each day brings an accession from the East. eral thousands have already started; but it is senerally supposed that the larger part of the emigration is yet to come. The grass is now starting finely, and in a week or two will be abundant. The emigrants who have arrived here are principally from Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Iowa, with some from Indiana, Illinois, and further east.

BORDER RUFFIANISM IN NEBRASKA CITY-GEN. JOHN CANDLE-BOX CALHOUN KNOCKED DOWN -A FREE PIGHT.

orrespondence of The N. Y. Tribura NEBRASKA CITY, May 3, 1869.

Vesterday was a day of the most intense excitement ever witnessed in this city! The city was crowded with stages and with citizens from all over the county of Otoe. Hundreds of Pike's Peakers were in town. It was the day of the charter election, and also of a Mass Convention of the people south of the great Platte River, assembled to inaugurate ways and means for the holding of elections and choosing of delegates to the Kansas Constitutional Convention, for the purpose of securing the extension of the boundarie pose of securing the extension of the boundaries of the proposed State of Kansas so as to include that portion of Nebrasha lying south of the Platte River. Nine tenths of the people residing south of the Platte River favor annexation to Kansas and an early admission as an independent and sovereign The people met in their might and in their

strength to declare their approval still again of the strength to declare their approval still again of the measure, and for the purpose of nominating delegates. The business of the Convention was progressing harmoniously, and apparently to the entire satisfaction of all. Major-General John Candle bux Caihoun, of Kansas n toriety, appeared upon the platform (the meeting was in the street). He said he had a "speech to make." He said he had a puriosity to see what effect a speech of his He said he had a "speech to make. He said he had a curio-ity to see what effect a speech of his would have in Nebra-ka. He came upon the stand, gloriously drunk. He swore, he foamed and trothed and called all who were in favor of Annexation a set of Black Republican bounds thus enation a set of black Republican there are any enouncing as good Democrats as there are any there in the county. He was listened to, notwithtanding his insulting language, for one hour and a hair. A lawyer by the name of Mason was then called up. All of a personal character said by him Ass, that the statement made by Gen. Calboun was net true, and was derogatory to the character of the man who said it. Calboun called him a liar

three times. Mason then knocked him down, and rolled him off the platform. A free fighs was the result. Bowie knives and revolvers were drawn, and, for the space of a ba f bour, an immense crowd were engaged in one general melee. But, owing to the great crowd, little harm could be donelittle mere than swelled eyes, bloody faces, and

torn coats.

Shortly after this general fight a private alterestion ensued between a German doctor and an old readent of the place, in which the resident was severely wounded by the discharge of the doctor's revolver. The dector made his escape to the hotel. The crowd surrounded the hotel and threstened to lynch him, and at one time it seemed as if the crowd could be pacified in no other way except by swinging the gentleman up on a tree; but mainly the influence of Judge Miller, the new Jadge of this district, he was allowed to be marched to juil and there woned, with a guard of citizens placed outside of the jail as a watch.

This has been a sad day in the history of this

thriving city.
P. S.-Party lines were not drawn in the charter election, which resulted in the election of a wealthy merctant of the name of Goddin, of the firm of Goddin, Miller & Co. Goddin was formerly a Goddie, Miller & Co. Goddin was formerly Know-Nothing editor in Kentucky. TRAVELER.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

MR. SICKLES AS A LEGISLATOR ON ADUL TERY.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. Sin: The Sickles trial, fortunately, is ended-its les sons remain, not lost entirely, I hope, upon Mr. Sickles himself and those of his class. I think that when Mr. Sickles was first aware of the little pains that was taken to corceal the amours of Key and his wife from a class of people disqualified by the law on account of their color from testifying in courts of justice, that even he must have begun to think of the barbarity of ench disqualification. The law was made to screen white people for outrages upon colored persons, but here it was operative in another direction.

So, too, when the care of the negro in North Car olina was cited, and relied upon by the prosecution to show that adultery with the wife was not a justification for killing the adulterer, if the prisoner felt "the halter draw" a little when that authority was introduced, he, perhaps for the first time, saw the wrong and outrage of making men "unequal before the law" in this country; and when the force of that authority was broken by the shameful decision that the Court was compelled to make, "that the 'slave husband had no marital rights," he could ave had no very high estimation of the kind of law by which he was relieved. It is possible, too, that he may have learned that adultery was a more heinous offense than he considered it when, as a legisator, be had had a very good opportunity to give evidence of his estimation of the crime. It had come, in his opinion, to merit death; time was when he thought quite differently.

I have looked at the journal of the Assembly o

which Mr. Sickles was a member in 1847, in which I remembered that he had something to do with this question. A bill was introduced by Mr. Flanders, from the Judiciary Committee, containing not very severe penalties against this offense; but it was introduced in good faith, and would have passed the House, had it not been defeated by legislative chicanery. Soon after its introduction, Thomas Smith of Schoharie (who could not have been suspected of a wish to make the act retrospective, if such a thing could have been done) became the champion of the measure, though not a member of the Judiciary Committee Upon his motion, it was twice made a special order, by which it would have gone to the Committee of the Whole, and been open for amendment; but, a day or two before it was to have been considered in Committee of the Whole, Mr. Sickles, from the Committee of nine, reported a batch of bills as proper to be taken from the Committee of the Whole and referred to a select Committee to report complete, and

this bill was among them.

It was then referred to a Select Committee, and both Mr. Smith and Mr. Sickles were put upon it. This was on the 1st of May, and no more was heard from it till the Fall Session, which commenced on the 8th September. On the 11th of October, on motion of Mr. Small, the House ordered the Committee to report in three days, and on the 9th November-30 days, instead of three-Mr. Smith reported that the Committee had gone through the bill and agreed to "the same, with amendments."

The report was agreed to, and the bill ordered to be engressed for a third reading; but when the amendments came to be examined, they were found to be not merely clerical but substantial. The bill of the Judiciary Committee required indictments for amount of money to purchase a farm for him in the Judiciary Committee required indictments for this Territory, and finally left the city to make his seduction or adultery to be presented within a year

> this to six months, and added "that no conviction should be had under the third section of the act (for adultery) except upon the complaint, in writing, of the husband or wife of one of the parties to the adultery or sexual intercourse therein mentioned, to be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County where such offense shall have been committed." The Committee also added to the sixth section

which imposed a penalty for enticing or inveigling any female into a house of assignation or prostitution this very comprehensive and actful provision: "Provided, however, that in all cases the party charged under this section, or under the first section, may prove in bur that such female was at the time of the offense charged a woman of un-chaste or level character."

The first section proposed to punish in the county jail, not exceeding one year, for seducing or having arnal intercourse with any unmarried female.

By the amendment, proof of the offense established good plea in bar.

When the bill came to its third reading, Mr. Bascom moved to refer it to a Select Committee, with instructions to report it to the House forthwith, by striking out of the first section the words "county jail," "one year," and insert "three," "six months," in the ourth section, and the artful proviso in the sixth. Debate was had thereon, pending the question, when on motion of Mr. Sickles, the House ad-

This carried the question over for one day

The next day, Nov. 20, the bill, as smended by the select Committee, was ordered printed, and it was not reached again until the 8th December, when Mr. Baseom medified his motion so as to strike out the imitation of six months, and insert three years, and also the artful proviso.

The motion was carried, the bill so amended, and

put to a vote and lost for want of five more votes-Mr. Sickles not roting, though present; for, upon Mr. Rutherford asking to be excused from voting, and hat being denied, Mr. SICKLES moved that he have eave to enter the reasons upon the journal, which was denied. Could Mr. Sickles have then foreseen the future that was before him, his votes and his action upon that question would probably have been ifferent. I had no wish for his conviction at Washington, but could not but reflect upon the grace with which he could urge that the law afforded no adequate punishment for the adulterer; and with how ittle grace either he or his counsel could complain of the rules and precedents and customs that stared his case more than once in the face. And if he sees this eminiscence. I am sure he will not suspect that any ankind feeling prompts it.

MESSRS. FILLMORE AND TALCOTT.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: I observe that you have printed from The Wine Press a tame and incorrect version of a small passage between Messrs. Fillmore and Tallcott, which took place some fifteen years ago, in an old court-house. The thing was capital as it occurred, ut The Wine Press has made it fint and pointless in the telling. The circumstance illustrated a vicious habit into which Mr. Fillmore had then fallen, as well as the quickness of Mr. Talcott in retort.

Mr. Fillmore and the late lamented Judge Mullett

were trying a slander suit in the old Circuit Court. Fillmore had the weakest side—and weak enough it was; and as he was just then out of Courtes, with considerable reputation, principally acquired through the labor of his associates in the weak of preparing the labor of his associates in the weak of preparing the Tariff of 1842, he undertook to play off the great man upon the Jury, most of whom were his old count man upon the Jury, most of whom were his old country neighbors. He asked them if they could suppose he would stand there to uphoid a cause devoid of

he would stand there to uphold a cause devoid or merit, &c.

When Mullett came to reply he administered a rebuke to the learned coursel. "The honorable Chairman of Ways and Means," he said, "often indulged in a practice which I regard as unfair and improper. He is accustomed to throw the weight of his own character and standing in favor of an unworthy client. To support a failing cause, he brings his own abounding merits to the consideration of the Court and Jury. He plays himself out to-day as though he was the right bower in the case." right bower in the case."
"Right bower!" inquired Fillmore, "what is

that

"Biggest knave in the pack," replied Mullet, Eufale, May 9, 1859.

OPENING OF THE NICARAGUA ROUTE.

THE CALIFORNIA MAIL SERVICE.

THE CALIFORNIA MAIL SERVICE.

From The Washington Star, May 10.

The California oceanward mail contract was declared off vesterday afternoon to Daniel F. Johnson of New-York. His bid for the nine months semi-monthly service to be contracted for was \$162,000.—being a saving at the rate of \$579,187.50 for a like period of time, when compared with the rates now being paid for a similar service by the Panama route.

The consummation of this contract reflects great credit on the head of the department.

We have compiled the following synopsis of the bids offered for this service from information derived from various sources, principally from New-Yorkers, whence all the tenders were made. The bids were allfor semi-menthly trips, both ways:

By Wm. C. Barney—From New-York, New-Orleans and Savannah, via Havana, \$:37,600.

From New-York and New-Orleans, via Key West,

From New-York and New-Orleans direct, \$268,200. From New-York and New-Orleans, via Havana,

All the above bids contemplate running by the Nica-

ngua route. Cornelius Vanderbilt is believed to have bid-from Cornelius Vanderbilt is believed to have bid--from New-Orleans via Panama (exclusive of the Isthmus transit) for \$158,000; and from New-York via Panama (exclusive of the Isthmus route) for \$37,500. It is said that he coupled these bids with a condition, that if opening the Nieuragua route nimself, he should have the privilege of performing the service over it; and in case his New-York bid should be accepted, then he was to receive \$37,000 additional for the Isthmus transit. He asked nothing additional for that transit service it case of the acceptance of his New-Orleans rivice it case of the acceptance of his New-Orlean

hid.
The Louisiana Tchuantepec Company are said to have bid---From New-Orleans to Vento-a Bay, \$210,-000; from New-Orleans to Acapulco, \$420,000.
Mr. Daniel F. Johnson, of New-York, bid---From New-York and New-Orleans, via Key West, \$162,-

The Panama Railroad Company and the Pacific Mail Steamship Company are said to have bid con-Mail Steamship Company are said to have bid con-jointly--From New-York to San Francisco via Pana-na, \$199,000. It is also stated that in the bids of the Tohnanter

Company it was understood that the Pacific Mail Steamship Company were to transport the mails either from Acapulco or Ventosa, without charge to the Government, receiving their pay from the company.

Government, receiving their pay from the company.

Arrival from Fort Benton.—Maj. Vanghan, U. S. Agent for the Blackfeet Indians, arrived in this city yesterday morning. The Major left his post (Fort Benton), 750 miles above the mouth of the Yellow Stone, in a Mackinaw boat, on the 20th of March. The first part of his trip was a very tedious and laborious one. He was 32 days in making 200 miles, the gorges in the need to making it almost impossible for them to get along at all. After reaching Fort Stewart, 80 miles above the Yellow Stone, he doublemanned the boat, and by running night and day, reached Sioux City in eight days, and making the trip to St. Louis from Fort Stewart in fifteen days, taking the railroad from St. Joseph.

We learn from Major Vaughan that universal peace prevailed among the Indians of the region from which he comes, inhabited by the Gros Ven'res, Assineboines, Blackfeet, Crows, Arickarees, Mandans and Sioux. There had been more than the usual number of buffulo in the Blackfeet country, and the trading houses of P. Chouteau, jr., & Co., and D. M. Frost & Co., had done an excellent business. They will be able to send forward a very large number of robes—22,000 to 23,000. The Sioux It dians had fared much worse than the other tribes, and many of them had been in a starving condition. Such was the extremity to which they were driven, that they were compelled to kill their horses and dogs, to avoid absolute starvation.

The Winter was pot so severe as had been experienced in that climate in previous seasons, but as unparalleled amount of snow had fallen—nothing of the kind had been known for years. In the month of April, there were only three days during which it did not stow, and most of the time with great violence.

there were only three days during which it did not show, and most of the time with great violence. [St. Louis Republican.

DESPERATE ATTEMPT TO ESCAPE FROM AUBURN DESPERATE ATTEMPT TO ESCAPE FROM AUBURN PRISON.—The Auburn Advertiser of Tuesday evening gives an account of a bold and desperate attempt to escape from the State Prison, made on Tuesday morning by Charles Randall, a negro convict sent from Buffalo. His place was in the tool shop, on the north side of the prison yard. About 7 o'clock, and immediately after breakfast, he went into the loft of his shop, and jumping on to the roof of the shed that stood against the north wall, seized a long pole with a hook on the end of it, attached the hock to the top of the wall, and

jumping on to the roof of the shed tost atood against the north wall, seized a long pole with a hook on the end of it, attached the hook to the top of the wall, and went up the pole with surprising agiiity; when on the wall, he drew from under his coat a rope, made from his bed blanket, as d fastening it to the wall, let himself safely down; then drawing from his coat a long, sharp chied and a hatchet, he ran across the common on the north pide of Wal street, and with the fleetness of a deer rushed through the north part of the city.

He performed his feat in presence of two guards standing on the wall with loaded muskets in their hands. Several officers of the prison started in pursuit and traced him to Issac Sutton's wood-shed. When the nen came up he declared he would not be taken hack, and rushed at them with the chisel and hatchet.

Mr. J. O. Barber fired four times with a revolver, only one shot taking effect, and that causing a flesh wound on the arm. Randall then turned and ran for Banker's wood, and just as he had reached the wood, he was intercepted by a negro named Charles Blair, who attempted to seize and detain him. A prison guard soon came up and struck Randall with a cane, and reinforcements arriving, the desperado was overcome and taken back to prison. Blair was wounded on the came up and struck Asimani with a case, and re-inforcements arriving, the desperado was overcome and taken back to prison. Blair was wounded on the arms quite severely white struggling with the fugitive.

Discontinuance of Overland Mail Service.—
The failure of Congress, at its late session, to make the usual appropriations for the Post-Office Department, has induced the Postmaster-General to scrutinize the service, with a view to discontinue all that may be dispensed with without material injury to the public convenience. The territorial routes between Neosho, Mo., and Albuquerque, N. M., and between Kausas, Mo., and Stockton, Cal., which were let to contract last year, have accordingly been discontinued—the discontinuance to take effect from the 1st day of July next. For some time past (as it appears from the reports on file in the Department) the service upon both of these routes has been almost entirely interrupted.

There is no evidence that the mails due, on the first route, at Neosha in December and January last, and at Albuquerque in December, February and March, ever reached their points of destination; or that those due, on the second route, at Kansas, in November and March, and at Stockton in January, February and March, ever arrived. On the first route, the mail desa at Albuquerque in November was not received until the lat of January following; and on the second route, the December and January mails failed to arrive at Kansas until the last day of February.

These failures have resulted frem various causes, but mostly from the presence of hostile Indians along the lines, who have frequently compelled the mail-carriers to return, and in one instance the carrier was taken and the mail destroyed. DISCONTINUANCE OF OVERLAND MAIL SERVICE,-

riers to return, and in one instance the carrier was taken and the mail destroyed.

The natural result of such pregularities has been the The natural result of such irregularities has been the reduction of the mail matter, until the amount for transportation has become comparatively trifling. The transport and which left Albuquerque for Neosho in October last consisted of but two letters and a newspaper.

THE WAY CONGO NEGROES SELL - The Memphi

The War Cosoo Negleces Sell.—The Membrash Acalanche says;
"Three of the six native Africans brought here a few days since, were sold y-exercisy at the mart of Mr. West, and brought for a boy about fifteen years old, who accumed to possess more disclined to a boy about fifteen years old, who accumed to possess more disclined than any of the others. These negroes are a part of he cargo of the yeart Wanderer, landed some mounth since."

This cool announcement disposes of the report that no market for recent i portations of negroes could be found. They seem to be in demand, and to sell at fair prices. Mr. Buchanan gives his personal attention to rials of citizens of Ohio for violating the Pugitive Slave law, but has no information regarding the slave-trade opened between the coast of Africa and the South. Federal officers in the South do not keep him posted up with private dispatches. [Cin. Com. posted up with private dispatches.

A little daughter (only 8 years old) of Warren Leo ard, Deerfield, Mass., committed suicide by drownin herself the other day because of a reprimand from h mother for some little misdemeanor.